THE
# Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 13, No. 48 (Broadcast 640) November 27, 1967 Dallas, Texas

DAN SMOOT

## POVERTY FIGHTING IN NEW JERSEY

In 1964, Tom Hayden formed the Newark Community Union Project, which is dedicated to the communist proposition that the United States is a "war mongering, racist society."[1] Hayden, known associate of communists, was president of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). SDS, an offspring of the oldest socialist organization in the United States (League for Industrial Democracy), is one of many new-left groups promoting communism while generally denying they are directed by communists. Hayden recruited into the Newark Community Union Project a group of militant new-left activists from SDS, SNCC (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee), and similar organizations.

Jesse Allen was made chairman of the Newark Community Union Project. Allen was also chairman of the United Community Corporation, an antipoverty agency in Newark, financed with money provided by taxpayers through the Office of Economic Opportunity.[2] In the spring of 1967, Jesse Allen went to Puerto Rico to participate in the communist-led agitation for Puerto Rican independence. His trip was financed by the Tricontinental Information Center of New York, a revolutionary propaganda center sponsored by many of the most notorious U.S. communists.[3]

Willie Wright, a high-ranking official of the Newark antipoverty agency, is also a leader of the Community Black Patrol, a group which urges Negroes to arm themselves against whites.[3]

By the beginning of 1967, people like Willie Wright and Jesse Allen were in control of a substantial number of antipoverty operations in Newark.

These tax-supported poverty warriors kept up a relentless drumfire of agitation among Negroes, inflaming them to hatred of whites because of alleged abuses of Negroes. Sound trucks, rented with tax money, went through Negro districts blaring the old communist cry of "police brutality." Inflammatory leaflets (run off on mimeograph machines in the offices of antipoverty agencies, and distributed in Negro districts) told how to make molotov cocktails and how to organize for "black unity."[4]

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT is published weekly by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., Box 9538, Dallas, Texas 75214 (office at 6441 Gaston Ave.). Subscriptions: $18.00 for 2 years; $10.00, 1 year; $6.00, 6 months; first class, $12.50 a year; airmail, $14.50. Dan Smoot was born in Missouri, reared in Texas. With BA and MA degrees from SMU (1938 and 1940), he joined the Harvard faculty (1941) as a Teaching Fellow, doing graduate work in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent; from 1951 to 1955, a commentator on national radio and television. In 1955, he started his present independent, free-enterprise business: publishing this REPORT and abbreviating it each week for radio and TV broadcasts available for commercial sponsorship by business firms.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1967. Second Class mail privilege authorized at Dallas, Texas.
No Reproductions Permitted.



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

On May 25, 1967, Dominick A. Spina, Newark police director, sent the following telegram to Sargent Shriver:

**"I strongly protest the use of resources and manpower from the United Community Corporation, an agency of the Office of Economic Opportunity, for the purpose of fomenting and agitating against the organized and democratic government and agencies of the city of Newark. The United Community Corporation has rented from Hertz Rent a Car, vehicles to use to agitate against the planning board of the city of Newark and the board of education. Persons employed by the UCC have told us they have been threatened with the loss of their jobs if they do not participate in picketing and demonstrating against the agencies and the government of the city of Newark. I feel that this is directly opposed to the purpose of the antipoverty funds and that such practices be ordered to desist immediately. The acceleration of this kind of practice by this antipoverty agency will undoubtedly lead to riots and anarchy in our city. I request an immediate response."**[5]

Nineteen days later, Shriver answered Mr. Spina's telegram with a letter saying:

**"We have found no evidence that the car was used as a platform for agitation, as you suggest, or that the United Community Corporation has misused its resources."**[5]

Late Wednesday night, July 12, 1967, two Newark policemen stopped John W. Smith, a Negro cab driver, for a traffic violation. Smith had seven outstanding traffic summonses. When police tried to give him another citation, he assaulted them.[6] The police arrested Smith and took him to the 4th precinct station.

Area Board No. 2 of the United Community Corporation (Newark's antipoverty agency) organized a protest rally, which brought an angry Negro mob to the precinct station on Thursday, July 13. A false rumor was started that the Negro cab driver had died from a police beating. The bloody Newark riot erupted while one poverty warrior was haranguing the mob. Here is the sequence of events, as related in an affidavit by Newark detective Junius Hedgespeth:

**"He [the antipoverty agency official] told them that the black man was in position to seize power in Newark. The crowd responded with yells, 'We came here to fight.' Whereupon, someone in the crowd threw a bottle that hit the wall of the precinct station, and almost instantly was followed by other bottles. Then a barrage of rocks and bottles were thrown through the station doors and windows. The windows of all the police cars outside were smashed."**[4]

Timothy Still, head of the United Community Corporation, spoke twice to the Negro mob at this rally. He later denied that he or the antipoverty agency had any responsibility for the riot, however. He said white policemen were to blame because they had beaten the Negro cab driver — who, incidentally, showed no cuts or bruises.[7]

During the Newark riot, Charles McCray, an accountant for United Community Corporation, was arrested for firing a rifle from a car window.[7] Willie Wright, member of the board of United Community Corporation, told a crowd of Negroes to buy guns and keep them until rioting starts again.[8] Wright said:

**"Complete chaos will have to prevail in the streets of American cities and blood will have to flow like water before the black man will become an accepted citizen."**[7]

Following the riot, Willie Wright expanded on his theme that Negroes should arm themselves against "honkie cops." He said:

**"Just a six-shooter won't be enough. Get yourself a machine gun, 'cause you're gonna need it. Every black man should buy a tank and put it in his backyard."**[9]

On July 14, 1967, Don Wendell, associate director of United Community Corporation, said he would demand a special grand jury investigation of numerous police-brutality charges connected with the Newark riot — and immediate suspension without pay of the two policemen who arrested the Negro cab driver.[10]

Oliver Lofton, a Negro attorney, is administrator of the Newark Legal Services Project, an antipoverty agency operating on taxpayers' money supplied by the OEO, to give free legal services to the poor.[6] Lofton and his staff of 14 under-



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

took the defense of hundreds of Negroes arrested during the Newark riot. They also represented John W. Smith, the Negro cab driver whose arrest sparked the riot.

Lofton blames the Newark riot on "racist, brutal white cops and a mayor who refused to work with poor, helpless, frustrated people."[6] Yet, Oliver Lofton was one of the 11 persons whom New Jersey Governor Richard J. Hughes appointed to serve on a "blue ribbon panel which will investigate the causes of racial disturbances in New Jersey and complaints against law officers who quelled the violence."[11]

While Negro riots were raging in Newark, Plainfield, and neighboring communities, antipoverty workers tried to incite a riot in Jersey City. They failed, because the mayor of Jersey City let it be known that Jersey City police would move instantly with maximum force and that the city government would have no mercy on the lawless.[12] A brief review of certain antipoverty activities in Jersey City is, however, illuminating.

In 1966, Roy Kennix (a militant New York Negro) was hired as director of CANDO, the major antipoverty agency in Jersey City. A month later, the CANDO board of directors fired Kennix, saying he was "unable to take orders." Kennix and his supporters protested by picketing the OEO regional office in New York.[13]

Shortly thereafter, the Jersey City Council of Churches obtained a $145,000 grant of tax money from the OEO for an antipoverty program called Project Anti-Recidivism, which was supposed to rehabilitate criminals. The Jersey City Council of Churches hired Roy Kennix to return to Jersey City and become director of Project Anti-Recidivism.[13]

When the Negro riot in Newark was at its worst, four Negro poverty warriors (on the federal payroll in Roy Kennix's project) were arrested in Jersey City, in connection with the looting of a store. Kennix arranged a rally to protest the arrest of his employees. The rally was held on July 17, 1967, in St. John's Episcopal Church. Among the speakers whom Kennix invited to speak at the protest rally was H. Rap Brown, national chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. Brown said that Negroes built Jersey City, and that they should burn it down.[13]

A few days later, Kennix ran into the Jersey City Magistrate's Court, screaming that Isiah Rowley (one of the four antipoverty workers who had been arrested in connection with the looting incident) was being attacked by guards in the hall. As it turned out, Rowley had become so unruly that it had taken 8 policemen to subdue him. Kennix was fined $200 for contempt of court.[13]

After the Negro riots of July, 1967, had subsided in New Jersey, the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington told the Newark United Community Corporation to fire Willie Wright. UCC refused, and OEO pressed the matter no further.

Sargent Shriver continues to repeat his "categorical denial of any connection between OEO and any agencies or persons working to incite violence."[14] As to retaining on the federal payroll Mr. Willie Wright who *was* "working to incite violence" in Newark, Shriver explained that the war on poverty is essentially a local program. Antipoverty workers are, he said, "chosen in Newark, fired in Newark, supervised in Newark, and investigated in Newark."[8]

That explanation is at odds with a boast which Sargent Shriver made in *Look* magazine on July 27, 1965 — a boast that he exercises tight control over the poverty war and does not grant tax money unless the kind of people are hired whom he wants hired:

**"Before we grant one cent, we require the involvement of the whole community in the planning and operation of the program. We specify representation of the poor. In effect, we are asking those who hold power in the community to 'move over' and share that power with those who are to be helped. . . .**

**"Again and again, communities throughout the country have been denied funds until they**



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

**clearly established their willingness to give representation to the poor and minorities . . . ."**

There, Sargent Shriver told the truth, giving Congress all the evidence it needs to abolish Shriver's Office of Economic Opportunity and end the so-called poverty war at once. The primary emphasis of the poverty war is on organizing and inciting reliefers and minorities to make such demands on established authority that economic bankruptcy and social anarchy will result. This is the emphasis of the new-politics movement, organized and run by communists and pro-communists whose aim is to destroy our Republic. Hence, in essence, the war on poverty is a means of forcing the American people to pay for their own destruction.

Every Senator and Representative who votes to give more tax money for the poverty war in 1967 should be voted out of office in 1968.

## CHECK YOUR CHRISTMAS LIST!

This is a time of peril. If you do nothing about it except complain or bury yourself in the activities of your own life, you are neglecting your responsibility as a citizen of the greatest nation God ever permitted man to build upon this earth.

What can you as an individual do?

The first and foremost job of every American is to help change the climate of public opinion so that we can elect to high office men who will uphold the Constitution. With totalitarian liberals in control of all mass media of communication, the educational job we need to do is difficult, but it can be done if everyone who cares will help.

This year, *be sure* that at least two people on your Christmas list receive *The Dan Smoot Report* for Christmas — and throughout 1968. Help arm them with knowledge of what is really happening in the United States, why it is happening, who is responsible, what they can do about it.

Give the TRUTH for Christmas! It could be the most important gift you ever gave — important to you . . . important to the recipient . . . important to America.

Make some of your Christmas money count in the fight to restore our Republic. The hour is very late.

For *two* (or more) gift subscriptions: $3.00 each for 3 months; $5.50 each for 6 months; $9.00 each for one year. These special rates are effective until December 26, 1967.

### FOOTNOTES

(1) Editorial, *Chicago Tribune*, Aug. 10, 1967

(2) "Anatomy of a Riot," by Edith Kermit Roosevelt, *The Wanderer*, Aug. 10, 1967, p. 7

(3) Strom Thurmond Report, Oct. 9, 1967

(4) *Congressional Record*, July 27, 1967, p. H9543; column by Evans and Novak, *The Dallas Times Herald*, July 31, 1967, p. A18

(5) *Congressional Record*, July 18, 1967, p. H8879

(6) AP dispatches from Newark, July 16, 1967

(7) Editorial, *Chicago Tribune*, Aug. 16, 1967

(8) *The* (Newark, N. J.) *Star-Ledger*, Aug. 9, 1967, p. 15

(9) *Human Events*, Aug. 26, 1967

(10) UPI dispatch from Newark, N. J., July 15, 1967

(11) *Herald News*, Passaic, N. J., July 24, 1967

(12) *U.S. News & World Report*, Aug. 14, 1967, p. 40

(13) *Newark Evening News*, July 27, 1967, p. 7; *U.S. News & World Report*, Aug. 14, 1967, p. 41

(14) "Voice of the People" column, *Chicago Tribune*, July 22, 1967


**REPRINTS OF THIS ISSUE**
**(for bulk mailing to one address):**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 copy | $ .25 | 100 copies | $ 6.50 |
| 10 copies | 1.00 | 200 copies | 12.00 |
| 25 copies | 2.00 | 500 copies | 28.00 |
| 50 copies | 3.50 | 1000 copies | 50.00 |

**Texans Add 2% for Sales Tax**

**THE DAN SMOOT REPORT TAylor 1-2303**
**BOX 9538 DALLAS, TEXAS 75214**





PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED